



August 1894



OUT OF DOORS FOR WOMEN

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NOTES BY "OUR TIMES."

Pentstemon centranthifolius is one of the most showy and at the same time daintily constructed of all pentstemons. The narrowly tubular corolla is of a bright vermillion shade. It grows from one to three feet high, and is well worthy of cultivation.

The Cherimoya, native of South America, and a delicious fruit, is said to be as easily grown as the lemon.

Prunus ilicifolia is one of the most ornamental shrubs we have in Southern California. If slightly trained it assumes a tree form and grows fifteen to twenty feet high. The shining, dark green foliage much resembles the English holly.

"*Oenothera biennis*. It must be, but how tall!" we exclaim, coming onto a group of beautiful primroses in the San Dieguito woods just at twilight. Many of the plants over six feet in height, and the lovely pale yellow corollas several inches in diameter.

" Fair flower, that shunn'st the glare of day,
Yet lov'st to open, meekly bold
To Evening's hues of sober gray,
Thy cup of paly gold."

—*Proctor, to the Evening Primrose.*

As we wandered along the valley homeward with a great cluster of the *Oenothera* in our hands, a huge moth came buzzing over us and settling on the blossoms, and Miss S—— told us of the beautiful garden near the "White City" where they passed their evenings last summer watching the primroses open, and where they often met a young naturalist who came from New York to study the Sphinx moth, always to be found in the neighborhood of the flowers.

Have you ever watched the leaf of a banana unfold? It is a pretty sight this graceful unfurling of the green flag. Our tree had a hard green cone in the center, at 8 in the morning, at 9 o'clock the cone was transformed into a beautiful waving leaf.

Out in the Jamacha valley may be seen this season a Sweet clover (probably *M. alba*,) twelve feet in height. A veritable forest of clover to perfume the breezes.

Calochortus albus is less showy but more delicate in appearance than others of its family. The yearly white blossoms are just tinged with pink on first opening, and are useful as cut flowers. They are natives of mountainous parts of California.

"A poem every flower is,
And every leaf a line."

—*Lowell.*

Only a few sheets of plain cardboard or stiff paper fastened together with ribbons, but on every page a leaf, a flower, a bit of graceful grass that speaks of the summer evening walk or the mountain climb, or the visit to some friends' garden this summer time! Such a collection will bring back more than one pleasant thought in after years. Why not make one?

That is a happy figure of speech which Beatrice Harraden uses in "Ships That Pass in The Night," where she causes the "Disagreeable Man" and "Bernardine" to compare their lives to a weedy garden, the one despairing of ever recovering the lost ground, and the other saying bravely "There shall be no room for unhealthy thought. I must cultivate my garden."

Yes. Clear away the weeds, prune the weakened branches, but above all plant closely with good books and kindly actions, cultivate clear strong thoughts, and before long the weeds will be eradicated and—what is best of all, the garden will be easily kept in order.

"Our Times" has been investigating methods of raising alfalfa. Fields sown broadcast and irrigated by surface flooding, and fields planted in rows and cultivated; with only the natural sub-irrigation of valley land, have been carefully inspected and the cultivated field shows the best result. Mr. Morrison in the Jamacha valley has such a field. The alfalfa planted in rows sixteen inches apart has been cut seven times this season and thoroughly cultivated after each cutting with a cultivator made specially for that purpose. The results are inestimably good.

DOES IT PAY?

I am in my rose bed at work among my darling aristocrats, when my neighbor looks over the fence. She was in elegant

evening costume, and I knew she wanted a few of my La France buds to top off with. "O!" said she, "I would do anything to have such an elegant assortment as you have. But its all luck!" I smiled grimly, thinking of the "Luck," for my back ached, and my hands smelled of the whale oil soap I had been sprinkling on the leaves for the past two hours. "Would you take off your corsets," said I, "put on a short dress, and go out in a hot day to work for roses? I often wish for a cast iron back with brass hinges, for it is nothing but bend over and attend to their little wants. For instance, today its washing the leaves with my bulb syringe. Yesterday I put a spoonful of bone dust around the roots of each plant, mixing it with fine meadow soil. Tomorrow I shall bend down some of the new shoots with a gash cut in the under side, fasten with a stone, and cover with soft soil. Perhaps you would like one of these layered 'yac,' or La France next spring"— But my neighbor said "She heard the door bell and must go." Yes, it pays to raise beautiful roses. But beware of the woman that says "She would do anything to be successful!" or that "would work all day and night to grow the Queen of Summer." The true lover works on quietly and with perseverance, and considers "Success" pay enough for all her work.

SISTER GRACIOUS.

CHILDREN AND FLOWERS.

Begin by teaching your little children to love lowers, get a few plants and a few papers of seed, however small may be the place to grow them in, give the children a chance to learn to love "God's Beauties," and see them grow; teach them all you can about plant life; in after years it may do them much good. Lessons taught in childhood are never forgotten.

We older ones may forget things that are transpiring around us at the present time, but little things that happened in our childhood always come up before us like bright and pleasant dreams. Can we not all remember the sand tarts and mud pies! And the little spot that mother gave us in the garden for our very own to plant in it just what we most liked!

And have not many of us gone to the leafy woods for beautiful

wild flowers to place there. Even now when I visit the old home my heart is made glad by seeing the Indian pinks and shooting stars that I planted in my little garden over forty years ago, and which are still kept there by loved ones in memory of my childhood.

Mothers! You are making the greatest mistake of your lives when you do not encourage your little ones to out door work; take an hour with them in the morning; it is far better medicine than all your sugar pills or castor oil. Develop the muscles, fill the lungs with the fresh air, it will do you no harm. What if you are a little tanned, a good healthy color is far better than all the cosmetics. An hour spent out of doors in the morning in good healthy exercise may save you many a doctor's bill.

M. A. C.

Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood in August Lippincott says in her "Washington Before the War:" "Another house, the 'remote, unfinished, melancholy, slow,' was Kalorama, the former home of Joel Barlow, where we made sometimes a pilgrimage in early spring to pluck the wild flowers in the woods. When I was in Washington in 1891, I found Kalorama in the middle of the city, cut up into building lots."

Was ever the freshness and sweetness of early spring presented in more fascinating language, what more delicate and attractive than the wild flowers of the woods! Mrs. Sherwood's woods transport me to my Vermont home and I see the starlike memories, the dainty Claytonias, the liverworts and their friends springing up in sight of still lingering patches of snow, along the brook-side that claps its hands at the very thought of being once more free from icy fetters, and embellished all along its way with so much tender beauty and delicate fragrance.

Oh, but the close of her paragraph is truly pathetic, a tragedy indeed that all the loveliness of moist old woods and their solemn growth of centuries where dwelt the fairies in the flowercups, bartered and sold to fill up an already too full city, though it be as Mrs. Sherwood calls it, one of the most beautiful cities of the world.

A CABINET, OR OUT OF DOORS FOR CHILDREN.

It is sometimes necessary to take children to the mountains or to the seaside to get fresh air and recuperate their strength after an exhausting term at school when ambition has walked beyond prudence. Besides making an herbarium and collecting shells there is another instructive amusement in making a collection of mineral and geological specimens. Grown up folks do not like to walk just for the purpose of health, they need to have an aim in walking to make the blood circulate with rapidity, and the same is the fact in regard to children. If eager to obtain a new specimen to label and add to the new cabinet at home every new specimen of a "rock" will be ran after with a marvelous agility that will forestall a thought of weariness. And when inland by the river's bank, especially the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, every agate or cornelian will be a beauty, and every gem will glitter more than with the value of gold.

Rev. Isaac Taylor, speaking of mines, says: "The tin mines were wrought long before those of copper were discovered. There was a hard substance which the miners found troublesome and threw it away. In 1735 a skillful mineralogist observing heaps of this substance bought it for a small sum. He soon found how to extract copper from it and gained a fortune from what may be called the refuse of their ignorance. Be careful how you throw away anything; or rather, gain knowledge, that you may not throw away what is valuable!"

Mr. Taylor gives the following list that may be useful for labeling specimens for a juvenile cabinet.

Class 1.—Earths and stones: Barytes, lime, chalk, marl, clay, mica, magnesia,

talc, slate, silica or quartz, flint, crystal, etc.

Class 2.—Salts: Soda, alum, rock salt, sea salt, saltpetre, epsom salts, phosphates, etc.

Class 3—Combustibles: Sulphur, coal, carbon, amber, jet coal, cannel coal, common coal, etc.

Class 4.—Metalic ores: Gold, silver, iron, tin, lead, zinc, copper, mercury, nickel, etc.

COLLECTING FOR AN AQUARIUM.

Collecting for an aquarium is great sport. Equipped with baskets containing tin pails or preserve-jars, a company sets out treasure-seeking. Old clothes must be worn, since sea-water will spoil new ones; and old shoes, for salt water ruins leather, and it is necessary to protect your feet from sharp shells and stones. A slip or two, or even a tumble, amid the slippery, weed-covered rocks, will not matter, but only be provocative of fun and laughter. In addition to your jars and pails, you must be armed with an old table knife, a hammer, perhaps a chisel, and, necessarily, with a dip-net made of mosquito netting or some closely woven material. Children are the best collectors. They have not the same instinctive dread of wetting their feet or hands that older people have. Extreme low tide is by all odds the best time to go hunting. "As soon as you reach the beach, wade right in to your work; look under the stones, scoop up with your net the sand or mud from the bottom of the pools left by the tide, examine every promising-looking bunch of sea-weed, and before the tide comes in you will have material enough to stock forty aquariums. When your hunt is over sort out your specimens, discard all weak and sickly animals, and put the healthy

ones in flat, earthenware dishes filled with sea-water, where they can be examined at leisure, and the proper ones taken out and put into tin pails with perforated lids, along with salt water and sea-weeds, to be carried home for the aquarium."—From "Ocean Life in Inland Seas;" Demorest's Magazine for July.

A FERN LUNCHEON.

When the guests enter the dining-room the effect should be that of going into a fernery, writes Irene T. Cowlishaw in the July "Ladies' Home Journal." Bank the mantel as in the drawing-room. In the corners have large boxes filled with ferns, and arrange them to run up as high as possible, which can be done by the aid of tacks and fine green cord. Have the table laid with a fine white damask cloth, fern pattern, and at the two diagonal corners arrange gracefully loose bunches of the larger ferns tied with large bows of ribbon. The linen centerpiece should be embroidered in a fern design, and on it place a big glass bowl filled with the choicest specimens of the delicate plant. Set each plate on a mat of ferns, which can be easily made by covering a stiff foundation with them. The white candles should have green paper shades, and the "entrees" should, whenever permissible, be garnished with bits of green. For favors get small glass bowls. Tie a narrow green ribbon around the groove in the top, line with moss and fill with earth, and then plant in them tiny specimens of maiden-hair fern.



WORRY AND INDIGESTION.—Worry is a baneful curse and source of untold evils. It seams the face with lines and furrows, and has a most depressing effect upon that hyper-sensitive organ, the stomach, which at such times becomes a most un-

willing and laggard servant. Indeed, it is safe to say that unless encouraged by a cheerful temper and bright, or, at least, hopeful, thoughts, the stomach will play truant or sulk and do no work which it can shirk. The physiological explanation of this is the close alliance of the great sympathetic nerves, which are worse than the telegraph for carrying bad news; the worry and anxiety which depress the brain produce simultaneously a semi-paralysis of the nerves of the stomach, gastric juices will not flow, and —presto! there is indigestion. One sign of mental health is serenity of temper, and a self-control that enables us to bear with equanimity and unruffled temper the petty trials and jars of life, especially those arising from contact with scolding, irascible, irritating folk. It is well to remember at such times that these unfortunates are their own worst enemies; and a cultivation of the art of not hearing will help us very much. It is a very useful art all through life, and well worth some trouble to acquire.—From Demorest's Magazine.



WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE?—The apathetic citizen who can tolerate such atrocious outrages as the selling of insidious, fascinating beverages to poison and debauch the people with crime-producing tendencies, to furnish an alluring poison that will produce disease, death and destruction, not only deserves no favor, but should be denounced and held up to public odium. Those who perpetrate these outrages should be made to know what it is to have the execration of all good and patriotic citizens. These infamous dealers in liquid poison and their aiders and abettors (those who uphold them with their influence or votes) should suffer the severest penalty that law can inflict; because not only are they apa-

thetic, but they are virtually accessories to the most dangerous of all crimes. Nothing can be more detrimental to all the best interests of society than the sale of this fiendish poison which instigates the most heinous crimes, brings its victims to the lowest state of moral degradation, and consigns them to the most horrible misery that human beings can endure.—From Demorest's Magazine.

WOMEN WHO MAKE BEST WIVES.—Probably there is no one old enough to be interested in the question "What women make the best wives?" who has not some personal ideas on the subject; but whatever our ideas on any topic may be, it is always interesting to know the opinions of other people—especially if they are "brainy"—on the same matter. In Demorest's Family Magazine the vital question about good wives is discussed by Susan B. Anthony, Clara Louise Kellogg, Mrs. Ballington Booth, Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Ellen Battelle Dietrick, and others, all qualified by experience or judicious observation to give opinions worthy of careful attention, and every opinion given bears the individuality of the author and is well worth reading.

FLOWERS RAISED BY ELECTRICITY—Electricity plays its part in gardening now, and is destined to play a more important part yet. A correspondent records the following results of experiments in the aero-electrification of soil in which plants are grown: On January 10 he planted some hyacinth bulbs in pots specially constructed. The bulbs grew rapidly, and the plants came into bloom on February 14. Some Chinese lilies came into flower five days later. Some lilies of the valley were planted on February 20 and commenced blooming on March 9. It

may prove of practical interest to mention that the temperature of the room in which these experiments were made was from 56 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit.—British Gardening.

INDOORS—

"Out of doors for women," you say?
Yes, out of doors for every day,
With not a thing indoors to do,
Both health and happiness we'll woo!

No floors to sweep, no babes to tend,
No clothes to wash, no socks to mend,
No bread to bake, no mush to boil,
No fruit upon the shelf to spoil!

I tried it once and husband says,
"Who can divine a woman's ways—
What kind of keeping house is this?
My tea and toast today I miss!"

Then in one day came company,
The house found closed and all away;
"A dreadful state of things," they said,
They hungry came and found no bread!

Ah, out of doors for women is
With "them" the very height of bliss;
But if you have a man around
Within the house you must be found!

L. M. S.

—AND OUT.

Yes, out of doors for women, yes,
I've tried it and fear not to say
That of all hours in twenty-four
Those out of doors are those that pay.

My husband sees a change? Oh yes
And misses—not his toast and tea
But lines of care—so many less
Than on my brow he used to see.

Our house is sometimes closed, but why
Is that "a dreadful state of things"?
For friends and self 'neath God's blue
sky

I'm finding life and what it brings.
So out of doors is still our song
For life and health give us the
strength
To be ourselves and right the wrong
And bless our land through all its
length.

AMONG THE MAGAZINES.

LIPPINCOTT's not only furnishes a complete novel of merit each month, but gives a short story or two, short poems, and some excellent solid reading well worth perusal.

MEEHAN'S gives its readers monthly a choice lot of short paragraphs relating to botany and horticulture, and is worthy of preservation. Each number contains a colored portrait of some American wild flower.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS continues the busy man's magazine, a compend of everything that happens of national or international importance. A more meaty magazine could not well be designed.

DEMAREST'S FAMILY MAGAZINE is a welcome visitor to any home, as full of instruction and pleasant reading as could be desired, while its summary of fashions is especially of interest to women.

GODEY'S, America's first magazine, at only \$1 a year, almost rivals in size as it does in quality the old \$4 monthlies. One of the most profusely illustrated, and the fashion department is also very complete.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL claims the largest circulation of any periodical in the world. It is certainly deserving of such success.

Miss Kate Sanborn in her book entitled "A Truthful Woman in Southern California," in treating of our climate as a health restorer quotes a California physician's letter. The last paragraph of this letter should especially receive the attention of our readers. It is:

"In short, it would seem that any consumptive in an early stage of his disease who does not thrive at a moderate altitude would do well to come here and to stay—that is if he will remember that all the climate is out of doors."

Miss Sanborn gives her testimony thus: "My own troublesome throat is almost as good as new and I am proud to name, my physician "Outdoors, M. D. Come and consult the same unfailing restorer."

There is a mythical story that the forty members of the French Academy once

undertook to define the word "crab," and hit upon this, which they thought quite satisfactory: "Crab—a small red fish, which walks backward." "Perfect, gentlemen," said Cuvier, when interrogated touching the correctness of the definition, "perfect—only I will make one small observation in natural history. The crab is not a fish, it is not red, and it does not walk backward. With these exceptions, your definition is admirable."

ORANGE CREAM PIE.—Line four deep plates with pie crust, bake, and set away to cool. Prepare and strain one quart orange juice, place on a slow fire, add three cups granulated sugar, and skim off any scum that may rise. Beat together the yolks of six eggs and two cups rich cream, add four heaping teaspoons corn starch, and slowly add to the boiling juice; stir carefully to prevent burning; when thick set it away to cool and when cool fill the pie crust shells. Whip the whites of six eggs and add one cup sugar; spread over the pies, and brown slightly in the oven.—Anita Martin in Press and Horticulturist.

ORANGE JELLY.—Boil oranges of the smallest size in water until a straw will easily pierce through them. Clarify half a pound of sugar for each pound of fruit. Cut the oranges into halves or quarters, pour into the syrup, set over a slow fire until the fruit is clear. Then stir dissolved isinglass into the syrup, and let it come to a boil. Take out the oranges, pile them in a glass dish and pour the jelly over them. Let it harden and serve with whipped cream.

ARME RITTER.—Toast two slices bread nice and brown; pour over them custard of one egg, one-fourth cup milk, two tablespoons sugar. Bake five minutes in a hot oven, sprinkle with sugar and serve.

CACTI, SUCCULENTS, TREES, SHRUBS, AND FLOWERING PLANTS.

Special Offers, August, 1894.

LYON & COBBE, NURSERYMEN, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

Lovers of the odd and beautiful will herewith find many well known and favorite trees and plants, and not a few that heretofore have never been offered by dealers in the United States, and of which we have large stocks ready for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. Except where noted, all are thrifty plants, of merchantable size, and can be safely forwarded by express at any season, or by freight during the months of October and November, and March, April and May. Where ordered by mail we furnish smaller sized plant post-paid, except in the case of some cacti and succulents too large for mailing.

Customers should remit cash with order, and give post-office address, and name express or freight office, with shipping instructions.

Many of our cacti are entirely new to science, and as additional sorts are almost constantly arriving from our collectors, revised lists will be sent, as issued, to those requesting them.

CALIFORNIAN AND MEXICAN CACTI, AND SUCCULENTS.

AGAVE (Century Plants).

AMERICANA L. var. **MILLERI**. A popular form in Southern California gardens, with glaucous foliage. \$1 to \$18 each.

AMERICANA L. var. **VARIEGATA**. Foliage with white margins; an excellent companion for var. Milleri. 50c. to \$10.

DESERTI Engelm. Peculiar to the Colorado desert, rather small and with glaucous white foliage, very beautiful. \$1.

HETERACANTHA Zucc. Lecheguilla of Texas and Mexico, with slender, curving leaves curiously mottled. 25c. to \$1.

MARGARITÆ Brandegee. A dwarf insular species of great beauty, and entirely new; very symmetrical, with broad leaves and very large marginal spines. \$1 to \$4.

PARTHY Engelm. A very symmetrical Texan species, one of the most beautiful we have ever seen. \$1.

SHAWII Engelm. Very compact dark olive green leaves, of great beauty. \$1.

MACULATA Regel. Curiously spotted leaves. \$1.

ALOE.

VARIEGATA L Partridge-breast aloe. 75c.

ANHALONIUM.

PRISMATICUM Lem. 50c.

CACTUS L.

Mamillaria Haworth.

BEGUINII. A rare Mexican. 50c.

DASYACANTHUS Kuntze \$1.

GOODRICHII Kuntze 25c. to \$1.

Var. **CÆSPITOSUS**. Fine clusters. \$1 to \$3.

GRAHAMII Kuntze. 20c. to 50c.

HALEI Coulter. A beautiful cereus-like plant with long, straight, chocolate brown spines, with bright scarlet flowers and fruit; very attractive. \$1.50 to \$5.

LASIACANTHUS Kuntze. 50c.

LEONTIS (*Mamillaria leona*). 50c.

MACROMERIS Kuntze. 30c.

MICROMERIS Kuntze. 50c.

Var. **GREGGII** Kuntze. 75c.

MINIMUS. 25c.

RADIANS Kuntze. \$1.

RADIOSUS ALVERSONI Coulter. \$1.50.

STELLATUS Wild. var. **Texanus** Coulter. 15c.

TETRANCISTRUS (*M. phellosperma*). \$1 to \$5.

TUBERCULOSUS Kuntze. 30c. to \$1 for fine clusters.

CEREUS.

COCHAL Orcutt. A new tree-like species. \$2.50; cuttings, \$1

EMORYI Engelm. Velvet cactus, very pretty. 50c.

ERUCA Brandegee. "Chilenola." A beautiful new cactus, prostrate, with uplifted heads and prominent reflexed spines, giving the plant a resemblance to huge caterpillars. 1 to \$4.

GIGANTEUS Engelm. Giant cactus. \$2.

GUMMOSUS Engelm. "Cordwood cactus," a large species with black spines, producing the edible fruit known as "pitaya agria." \$2.

PRINGLEI Watson. "Cardon," a new giant species from Mexico, where it forms considerable forests in desert regions. Small plants, \$5; a foot high, \$10; 18 inches to 2 ft. at \$15.

TRIANGULARIS Mill. "The Strawberry Pear." Cuttings. 15c.; roots, 50c.

(Subgenus ECHINOCEREUS.)

BERLANDIERI Engelm. Beautiful magenta fls. 25c.

CÆSPITOSUS Engelm. Lace cactus. 25c. to 50c.

CHLORANTHUS Engelm. Well known. 35c. to \$1

Var. **CÆSPITOSUS** forma nov. Fine clusters. \$1 to \$2.

Var. **MONSTROSUS**. We have an elegant specimen at \$10.

We have a few plants of a beautiful red spined form at \$1.50 each; very distinctive.

DASYACANTHUS Engelm. A superb species with large showy orange yellow flowers. Fine specimens at \$1 to \$3.

ENGELMANNI Parry. A favorite Californian, very variable. 50c. to \$1; some beautiful clusters at \$1 to \$5.

Var. **ALBISPINUS**. Flexuous ivory white spines. \$1.50.

Var. **CHRYSOCENTRUS**. Canary yellow colored spines. \$1.50.

Var. VARIEGATUS. Black and white spined form. \$1.50.

ENNEACANTHUS Engelm. A popular sort, with large magenta flowers. 25c.

MARITIMUS. Very rare in collections. \$1.50.

MOJAVENSIS Engelm. Occurs in almost inaccessible mountain canyons in the Mojave desert region, famed far and wide for its blood red blossoms. The clusters of hundreds of heads form a very symmetrical plant like a cushion of green satin filled with needles. We offer single heads at \$2; and elegant clusters at from \$2.50 to \$100.

PECTINATUS Engelm. 25c.

POLYACANTHUS Engelm. \$2.

RIGIDISSIMUS. Rainbow cactus. 50c.
(Subgenus ECHINOPSIS.)

EYRIEII. 50c.

MULLERI. 25c. to \$1.

(Subgenus PILOCEREUS.)

SARGENTIANUS Orentt. A new "old Man Cactus," introduced this season by us, which all collectors will be glad to secure. \$3 to \$12.

COTYLEDON.

(Popularly known as Echeverias.)

ATTENUATA Watson. New, much like dwarf *C. edulis*. 20c.

DESMETTIANA Hemsl. Mexico. \$1

EDULIS Brewer. The curious round leaves eaten by Indians for salad. 20c.

LANCEOLATA Benth. & Hook. 25c.

LINEARIS Greene. New, nearly allied to the last. 30c.

ORBICULATA L. Old fashioned but good, with large pendulous orange colored flowers. 50c. to \$1.

PULVERULENTA Baker. Large, elephant in form when well developed, the leaves covered with thick white powder. 25c. to \$2.

SECUNDA GLAUCA. Excellent for borders. 5c. to 10c.

SEMPERVIVUM Bieb. Very beautiful sort. 50c.

ECHINOCACTUS.

CAPRICORNIS Dietr. Mexico. 50c.

CYLINDRACEUS Engelm. A beautiful cactus found in remote parts of the Colorado Desert, with brilliant colored spines; very small plants, 50c; larger ones at \$1 to \$18.

Var. ALBISPINUS Heiden. \$5.

Var. BICOLOR Heiden. \$7.50

Var. RUBRISPINUS. \$5

EMORYI var. CHRYSACANTHUS. A remarkable new form, often taken for *E. Grusoni*, the plant completely enveloped with a network of twisted yellow spines; flowers clear satiny orange, or sometimes with crimson mid-vein. Very small plants, \$1; larger ones, \$2 to \$8.

We have another fine unnamed variety, with crimson flowers, at \$1 each.

HORIZONTALIUS Lem. 50c. to \$1

INTERTEXTUS var. DASYACANTHUS Engelm. \$1.

LECONTEI Engelm. Fine plants. 50c. to \$4.

MCDOWELLI Rebut. A very beautiful small species, much like a *Mammillaria*, thickly set with bright straw colored spines. \$2

ORCUTTII Engelm. 50c. to \$2.

POLYCEPHALUS Engelm. \$2 to \$5; fine clusters. \$8 to \$25

VIRIDESCENS Nuttall. Very variable. 25c. to \$1.

WISLIZENI Engelm. \$1 to \$4.

WRIGHTII A beautiful Texan form of *E. uncinatus*, very rare. \$2 to \$3.

(Subgenus ASTROPHYTUM.)

MYRIOSTIGMA. Bishop's Hood. 75c. to \$1.

EUPHORBIA.

LACTEA. A pretty African plant. 25c.

FURCRAEA.

GIGANTEA Vent. One of the most ornamental of scenic plants. 25c.

HAWORTHIA.

MARGARITIFERA Haworth. A very pretty African plant, the leaves covered with pearl-like protuberances. "Aloe minor stricta" of gardens. \$1.

KALANCHOE.

CASSIOPEGA. } These are pretty green-

GLAUCA. } house plants, allied to

the crassula; considered

tender. 25c

LOPHOPHORA Coulter.

WILLIAMSII var. LEWINII Coulter. 25c. to 50c. (*Anhalonium Lewini*).

MAMILLARIA Haw.

See Cactus.

OPUNTIA.

arenaria.....	\$ 25
basilaris	25
bernardina	25
bigelovii.....	25
camanchica.....	25
chlorotica.....	50
cylindrica	35
dulcis	50
echinocarpa	20
Engelmanii	15
Ficus-India: Indian fig.....	25
glaucocephala	25
Grahamii	25
leptocalyx (<i>frutescens</i>)	10
lurida	25
microdasys	25
prolifera	15
serpentina	15
senilis	25
subulata (<i>Pereskia subulata</i>)	50
tenispina	25
tessellata	50
var. DENUDATA	50
tuna, cuttings	35
"Cow's tongue," large flat joints	25
"Mammoth's tongue," very large joints	75
No. 2337: beautiful spines; cuttings	75
Eight unnamed varieties, the set for \$2; each	25

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KAMPMANNI. Flowers larger and brighter. 50c.

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BACCATA Torrey. Small plants. 15c.

BREVIFOLIA Engelm. \$1; 5 feet high, \$10.

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1. DECURRENS. The true tan bark "wattle." Our stock is authentic—not mixed with the most indistinguishable A. mollissima and A. dealbata. 20c. each. \$1.75 per 10.

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1. NERIFOLIA. Perpetual flowerer. 20c. each, \$1.75 per 10.

1. LONGIFOLIA. } Suitable for
1. TRINERVATA. } planting on shifting sands. 20c. each, \$1.75 per 10.

Where extensive plantations of Acacias are to be made we can make special rates by 100 and by 1000.

ADENOCARPUS.

2. ANAGYRUS. Dwarf evergreen shrub from Teneriffe, bearing crowded racemes of yellow flowers. 25c.

ALBIZZIA.

1. SALIGNA. Robust grower. 20c. each, \$1.75, or 10.

ANANAS.

1. SATIVUS. "Pineapple." Red Spanish, the hardest. 40c. each, \$3.50 per 10. Sugar Loaf. More tender, choicest of fruits, Porto Rico. 75c. each, \$7 per 10.

Now fruiting in many localities in South California. Can supply pot grown or splendid stock from open ground.

ANONA.

1. CHERIMOLIA. A very large fruited variety of this luscious tropical fruit from Guatemala. 50c.

ANTIGONUM.

2. LEPTOPUS. A lovely pink flowered Mexican climber; old, but too little known. Now spontaneous in some very cold localities in Texas. The top is killed down by the slightest frost, but is renewed from its perennial root next summer. Trained upon trellis for pot culture in the north, it makes a splendid acquisition to the greenhouse. 50c.

ASTRAGALUS.

3. VULPINUS. A dwarf Siberian evergreen "Vetch;" a compact, handsome and hardy perennial. 15c.

BAUHINIA.

1. ACUMINATA. Indian shrub with bold milk white flowers. 50c. each, \$4.50 per 10.

1. PURPUREA. Indian shrub with very large reddish flowers. \$1 each, \$9 per 10.

1. TOMENTOSA. Indian shrub with very large yellow flowers. \$1 each, \$9 per 10.

BOCCONIA.

2. CORDATA. Stately plant of Chinese origin; a striking decorative subject of the first class; broad palmate leaves of a metallic glaucous green, and butt colored flowers; requires little if any protection in the south. 50c.

BIGNONIA.

1. TWEEDIANA. A royal climbing plant, too little known; of profuse inflorescence, the individual flowerets brilliant yellow, of the size and texture of an Allamanda. 50c.

1. VENUSTA. An old favorite; winter blooming. 50c.

CALODENDRON.

1. CAPENSIS. A grand Proteaceous tree from the Cape, of rapid growth and reputed to flower early. \$1

CASUARINA.

1. GLAUCA. 20c. each, \$1.50 per 10.
1. SUBEROSA. 20c. each, \$1.50 per 10

CASUARINAS are trees of graceful habit, phenomenally rapid growth, and well adapted for planting on sandy wastes. Make quick and excellent fuel and shelter. We can furnish in large quantities at reduced rates.

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1. BAUERI. The very best variegated half hardy shrub extant. Brilliant yellow and dark green foliage, lustrous and shining at all seasons. The very best forms of Euonymus are dull and incomparable to it. 35c.

CHORIZEMA.

1. ILICIFOLIUM. 50c.
1. VARIUM. 40c.
1. LAWRENCIANUM. 50c.

CHORIZEMAS make pretty and easy subjects for culture in pots under glass, or planted out in temperate latitudes. The whole plant becomes aglow with scarlet, coral red or orange red blossoms, in the summer and early spring.

CLANTHUS.

2. PUNICEUS. "Parrots' Bill." Vigorous red flowered climbing plant. 25c.

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4. TERMINALIS. Splendid, high colored specimens. 75c. each, \$6 per 10.

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2. COCCIFERA. } Two Alpine species,
2. URNIGERA. } the hardest known.
25c. each, \$2.25 per 10.

1. LEUCOXYLON. } Very hardy, re-
1. GUNNII. } puted to thrive
in Southern Texas. 15c. each, \$1 per 10.

1. ROSTRATA. } Standard timber
1. GLOBULUS. } sorts. \$1.25 per 100,
\$10 per 1000.

1. POLYANTHEMOS. } The best
1. CORYNOCALYX. } and most ornamental of the round leaved sorts. 15c. each, \$1 per 10.

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1. CALOPHYLLA. White flowered, tender species. 35c. each \$3 per 10.
These two latter, are par excellence the flowering gums. Their inflorescence is brilliant and conspicuous.

1. MELLIODORA. } Rare and
1. MACRORHYNCHA. } little known species. 20c. each, \$1.50 per 10

EHRETIA.

1. ACUMINATA. Small evergreen Indian shrub, bearing small white flowers of intense honey-sweet fragrance. \$1.

EUPHORBIA.

1. **HETEROPHYLLA.** Probably hardy in the south. 25c.

EXACUM.

4. **AFFINE.** Dainty, little Gentian-like plant, with pretty marbled leaves, and delicately scented purplish flowers. 25c.

ERYTHEA.

2. **EDULIS.** "Guadalupe Palm." Of equal decorative value to *Latania* *Borbonica*, much harder and of far more rapid development. Small seedlings, 20c each, \$1.75 per 10. Fine plants, five to six leaves, \$1 each, \$9 per 10.

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1. **ELEGANS.** Australian Compositæ. A perennial plant of great scenic value. Large plants only 75c.

HAKEA.

1. **SUAVEOLENS.** Two beautiful

1. **SALIGNA.** } evergreen Proteaceous shrubs. The first, of distinctive merit on account of its comb-like foliage. The other, a glory of rosy pink, large "pompoms" of flowers through the summer. 50c.

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3. **OLGÆ.** A dwarf Central Asian evergreen shrub, having a profusion of rosy pink trumpet shaped flowers. 25c.

HYPERICUM.

3. **CALYCINUM.** Siberian. "St. Peter's Wort." Flowers yellow, large and showy. 25c.

LATHYRUS.

2. **SPLENDENS.** A magnificent, crimson flowered perennial California sweet pea. See Watson's glowing encomiums in his London letter to "Garden and Forest" - vol. 7, p. 274. 50c

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1. **JACOBÉUS.** An old, but little grown plant, worthy of very general culture. Of graceful, dwarf habit, and covered all summer with intense velvety brown—almost black, flowers. 35c.

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1. **DOUGLASII.** A shrubby, California species, that at the age of two years, flowers almost continuously throughout the year. Meritorious also by reason of its adaptability to all soils and situations. 35c.

PLECTRANTHUS.

1. **FRUTICOSUS.** A compact and elegant Labiate shrub from the Cape, with blue flowers. For pot or outdoor culture. 40c.

SESBANIA.

4. **GRANDIFLORA ALBA.** Superb

4. **GRANDIFLORA ROSEA.** Leguminous flowering shrubs. \$1 each.

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1. **SPECTABILIS.** "Scarlet senna." Snowy leguminous shrub, free flowering habit. 50c.

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1. **GRAYANA.** } Pretty and well

1. **FERNANDINA.** } known, for florists use. 25c.

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